

## NEWS OF THE WEEK WITH THE CANDIDATES

Missouri Pacific Railroad Found Guilty.—President Speaks at Cairo, Ill.

In reversing the decision of the Boyle Circuit Court, finding the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway Company for transporting liquor into a local option territory, the Court of Appeals held that it was not within the province of the State to regulate or control interstate commerce, the liquor in question having been shipped from Cincinnati. The court adds that the fact that the liquor in question was brought from Kentucky to Cincinnati by the consignee, the Covington Brewery Company, and there shipped to the consignee in Kentucky, did not in any wise change the legal complexion of the transaction from one of legitimate interstate commerce. It was immaterial whether the common carrier knew, or did not know, that the commodity was liquor or that Boyle county was local option territory.

Acting under orders issued by Secretary of the Navy Meyer, every effort will be made at League Island to place the four battleships there in condition to accompany the North Atlantic squadron, which is to make the 12,000-mile journey around Cape Horn to Puget Sound, on the Pacific coast.

The Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies were ordered by Justice Ford, of the New York Supreme Court, to show cause on Friday why State Attorney General Jackson should not be permitted to sue them for forfeitures of their charters, on the ground that they have formed a combination to increase telegraph tolls.

The probability that a new and modified quarantine against tropical countries will be maintained perpetually in New Orleans, instead of a quarantine in summer months only as heretofore, was announced by Surgeon J. H. White, of the United States Marine Hospital Service.

Elaborate preparations are being made at the Navy Department for food supplies for the vessels of Admiral Evans' battleship fleet on its trip to the Pacific coast.

Publication of government reports on cotton was followed by a burst of 27 to 29 points, or upwards of \$1.50 a bale, in the price of cotton on the active market on the New York exchange.

The direction of the President, William P. Dwyer, was reported to the Major General in the army, who Major Gen. Wm. McCaskey, the president commander of the Department of the Interior.

True bills were returned in four more of State Capitol proceedings by the Madison county grand jury at Harriburg, Pa.

The divorce secured by Anna Gould is now absolute, the time limit for an appeal by Court Lord de Caen having expired.

The Missouri Pacific Railroad was found guilty in the Federal Court at Omaha of violating the safety appliance laws.

President Roosevelt yesterday spoke to several hundred people at Cairo, Ill., and continued on his journey to the Philippines.

For a long time on many of the roads in the West a low iron used for laying the dust, the fuel being distributed over the surface by means of a sprinkler. But the "Santa Monica" system, taking its name from the place where it originated, is an improvement on the old method. First the road is paved to the depth of about six inches and the clods are broken up with a harrow, after which the road is properly surfaced with a road machine. Then asphaltic oil is sprinkled on, about a gallon to the square yard, and the road is then thoroughly mixed by a cultivator. A roller-tamper is then put to work, a large roller being used from the circumference of which project tampering points which sink into the loosened earth, compacting it from the bottom upward. The process of oiling and tampering is repeated until about three gallons of oil to the square yard have been used, an inferior sort of asphalt being made of the mixture of earth and oil, and then the road is smoothed down with a roller.

In India in order to secure a compact soil for reservoir embankments, instead of using a roller-tamper such as above described, flocks of goats are driven back and forth over the earth.

Dr. Ben L. Bruner Spoke at Tompkinsville.—Senator McCreary not a Candidate for Vice President.

Dr. Ben L. Bruner spoke to 3,000 people in the Courthouse yard at Tompkinsville, Ky., last Wednesday. He spoke nearly three hours, and held his audience spell-bound, and they continued to call for him to go on. Dr. Bruner was met by 500 horsemen and 200 school children in carriages in uniform headed by a brass band, two miles north of town. The procession headed by horsemen carrying a large flag, made a magnificent appearance as they drove along the different streets of the town. Mrs. Hohmann, daughter of W. S. Taylor, headed the procession of the uniformed school girls, and in a great measure the success of the parade is due to her effort. Dr. Bruner's speech is considered the longest political effort made in Monroe County, and will result in much good to the party.

Dr. Bruner kept his audience deeply interested by his terrific arraignment of the machine, interspersing now and then with humor and graphic descriptions of Beckham, Hager & Co.'s position on the temperance question. His picture of Hager's platform with the temperance plank left out and Hager's attempt to cover the opening with the \$3,500 brewers' check, was amusing in the extreme.

Dr. Bruner's comparison of the Bradley administration with eight years of Beckham and Hager was so convincing that even those rock-ribbed Democrats in old Monroe are seriously thinking something is rotten at the State capital. He gave a thorough history of State finances and made plain the school book, Capitol and other special plans for grafting used by the machine to "sandbag" the taxpayers.

His description of the machine was graphic and leaves no doubt in the minds of the people that it should be turned out of power. He closed with a most eloquent appeal to the old-line Democrats to join with the Republican in redeeming Kentucky.

It is too early at this writing to analyze the registration returns, but sufficient information has been received to justify the belief that it looks like victory.

The Republicans have had a clear-cut election. Their machine, which has been in the saddle for so long, and the more energetic showing made by the party is proof of what can be done by a party, and if there is anywhere in Kentucky, when the party is united.

The machine is so rotten at the State capital, and the people of this county have never before in the history of the county. Whatever the outcome of the election, and we have no cause to fear it, we are sure that there will be a mighty expression of public opinion, and that the real voice of the city will be heard and recorded. This in itself is worth the fight that has been made to a woman the public confidence and secure a guarantee of a fair election.

It is something to know that the verdict to be rendered the night of November 5 will be the verdict of the whole people, and not the fraudulent decision of a corrupt machine.

In response to many reports from the press of the State and from many of his old friends and admirers, Senator McCreary says that he is not a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Vice President and that he will not be a candidate. However he is grateful for the compliment paid him in the indictment use of his name in this connection.

Mr. Hager really as ignorant of what he is talking about when he makes his speeches as he appears to be? It is the charitable view to take of the exhibition he makes of himself. We are inclined to think he is the easy dupe of Henry Hines.

The State Auditor (save the mark) is reported to have asked a question at Owensville on Wednesday. He asked it in such a form as to suggest various dishonorable possibilities. He wanted to know what became of \$264,000, said to have been paid out under Gov. Taylor during the first two months of 1900.

His audience would have inferred from the way in which the question was put that this was an unusually immense sum of money to expend in that period, and that there was no record of where it had gone.

Does Mr. Hager want the public to suppose he is so densely ignorant of the matters concerning his own office that he did not know the answer could be found in the pages of his Democratic predecessor's report? The figures are

## THE CRIMINAL REGISTRATION LAW.

Last week every good voter in the towns and cities of Kentucky registered. Under the law, which is one of the things the Democratic ring depends on to keep it in power against the will of the people; he got from the registration officer a certificate which gives him a right to vote. This arrangement is made, not to benefit the Democratic party, but the ring, which now controls it.

One of the most necessary laws in a free country is the one which prevents a man's selling his vote. If it were not for this law a man who once got a chance to steal from the people could buy up votes with the stolen money and so keep himself in power. This does not mean that the majority of men would sell their votes, but that it takes a very few to decide a contest either way only when the two sides are about evenly divided.

The Kentucky law provides a penalty for selling your vote, but the men who passed the registration law took pains to leave it without any penalty for the selling of the registration certificate, which gives anyone a right to vote. This was so that the Democratic ring—they were the people, who passed the law, and they surely passed it for their own benefit—could buy up the votes of ignorant people, largely black, without risking any punishment for it. They knew what they were doing, for honest men who happened to be in the senate when the law was passed told them that they were making an arrangement that would encourage the crime of vote buying, and begged them to stop it, and they laughed at them. They were speaking for the people that time, and it was the people that the ring laughed at. And the people are you, and your friends, and your neighbors.

The question now is whether the man who voted for a law to make crime easy shall profit by the crime they have encouraged, or whether there are enough honest men in the state—enough men who would rather lose honestly than win by theft—to defeat them. Some honest men get so twisted by the heat of a political campaign that they seem to think that anything, fair or foul, which hurts the other side, is all right. Such men manage to approve the persecution of an innocent man for political purposes, and such men will vote for men who have helped commit the worst of all crimes against American liberty who have helped make the name of our great state a byword.

But men who can see straight even in politics will see that crime is crime, even when committed for their side, and will know that it will do no party good in the end to be known as one led by criminals, and they will turn in with the men who are politically opposed to the present administration, and drive the crime makers out of office.

all these, but they show that Hager exaggerated the sum that was spent by more than \$64,000. The doubt of our position on this, and Mr. Hager either wilfully created a false impression by the question he asked, or he knew less than any man making such a claim for office ought to know. But the answer to Mr. Hager's question, printed in full elsewhere, also shows that far from this sum being unusually large, in the same month of 1906, under Beckham, there was paid out \$1,242,081.83, or \$18,970.75 more than the sum over which the candidate for Governor professed to be so greatly concerned.

We suppose Henry Hines said that question to Hager, and he asked it without knowing what he was talking about. But a man so irresponsible ought not to be making around the State for himself asking silly questions and he is certainly not fit for the highest office in the State.

Mr. Bryan will do well in his Kentucky speeches to omit all reference to Governor Bradley and to let the initiation and referendum serve as a guide. The Democrats have troubles of their own without any special imputations from Nebraska.

Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah, one of the apostles of the Mormon Church, is the latest third-termer.

"There is no way to get around the fact," says the Senator, "that the people of Utah are for the re-election of him and his people, and if he cannot consent to become a candidate, he would undoubtedly be given the State's delegates. As to Taft being a second choice, I cannot say as to that. Nothing has been done for him or any other candidate."

Former Gov. Bradley is doing yeoman service in the cause of good government and for the success of the Republican ticket. He is gaining a magnificent hearing, and winning supporters wherever his splendid eloquence is heard.

It may not be generally appreciated that the fiery old gladiator of Republicanism is making his fight for the betterment of conditions in Kentucky under trying circumstances; but it is true that he is working under disabilities of health that would prevent a man of less courage and loyalty to the cause from undertaking labor so arduous.

Gov. Bradley's knowledge of politi-

## IN OUR OWN STATE THINGS TO THINK OF

Judge J. S. Morris to Try Caleb Powers.—Rev. P. H. Field Prohibition Candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

Gov. Beckham Wednesday appointed Judge J. S. Morris, of Oldham County, as special Judge of the Scott Circuit Court to preside in the fourth trial of Caleb Powers on the charge of conspiracy in the Gobel murder case. Judge Morris was a member of the last General Assembly, and served for years as Commonwealth's Attorney of the Oldham-Shelby district.

The indictment of Mrs. Jennie Gentry in connection with the alleged attempt of Caleb Powers to bribe convicts to swear that Henry E. Yontae admitted that he killed William Goebel and exonerating Powers, was a great surprise to the friends of the young woman, who is well known and highly respected. Mrs. Gentry is the sister of J. Morgan and Joe Gentry, well-known stock raisers of Fayette county the former having been for a number of years Jailer of Fayette county.

She was found in her apartment in the Merrick Lodge building. Mrs. Gentry was not willing to discuss her connection with the case, but persisted in the statement that in the outcome it will be shown that she has done nothing wrong. She is employed by C. M. Putnam & Co., and was at work Wednesday. Her apartments are neatly furnished, and she has even appearance of being a refined and hard working young business woman. She is the divorced wife of Chester Green, of the John Church Piano Company, and has for several years made her own living.

She said she had known Caleb Powers for several years, and it was two years ago when she was first asked by him to take a message to John Rogerson, a convict in the penitentiary. She simply acted as messenger, and was not aware that she was doing anything wrong, being willing to assist Mr. Powers in any way she could to secure evidence that would assist him in his trial for the murder of Goebel.

She denied most emphatically that she took any notes in boxes of candy, or that any were taken from Rogerson to Powers in boxes of candy, and also that she was a sweetheart of Rogerson.

Commonwealth's Attorney Robt. B. Franklin Wednesday received a telegram from Caleb Powers, in substance demanding an immediate trial under the indictment for alleged subornation of perjury, returned against him by the Franklin County grand jury Tuesday. He asks that a day in the present term of court be fixed, and he be notified.

In view of the fact that the regular term of court has expired and that a few cases are being heard on a several days' extension, and further before the court and that there would be no one to summon witnesses, Prosecutor Franklin paid no attention to Powers' telegram.

These new cases will be compelled to take their regular course on the docket when returns are made on the indictment found.

The name of the Rev. P. H. Field of Paducah, who has been prominent in the work of the Anti-Saloon League in Kentucky, will be placed on the Prohibition ticket as a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor by the State Executive Committee of the Prohibition party. The action is necessitated by the mental breakdown of the Rev. J. D. Hoeker, of Owensboro, caused by overwork in preparation for the campaign.

A verdict for \$2,500 was awarded to Andrew M. Sea, Jr., as administrator of the estate of R. E. Buckner, against the Louisville Railway Company by a jury in Judge Matt O'Doherty's court Thursday. Buckner was a street sweeper in the employ of the city, and was run down by one of the company's cars July 11, 1906, and his injuries are alleged to have caused his death. Buckner was seventy-two years old, and the administrator's suit was for \$10,300.

McLean county voted for local option, the majority being 1,055. There was only one "wet" precinct in the county, and it was carried by the prohibitionists.

Wasps Prey on Flies. Wasps prey on flies—a fact which is well known in Italy. On any summer or early autumn day in the Tuscan country parts, when the luncheon table is blackened by flies, one may see a wasp sail in at the open window, select a fly, roll it over, curl it up and carry it out into the sunshine and soon return for another.

## REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Governor, AUGUSTUS E. WILLSON, of Jefferson County.  
For Lieutenant Governor, WILLIAM H. COX, of Maseca County.  
For Attorney General, JAMES BREATHTITT, of Christian County.  
For Auditor, FRANK P. JAMES, of Mercer County.  
For Treasurer, EDWARD FARLEY, of McCracken County.  
For Secretary of State, BEN L. BRUNER, of Breckinridge County.  
For Supt. of Public Instruction, J. S. CRABE, of Boyd County.  
For Com'r of Agriculture, N. C. RANKIN, of Henry County.  
For Clerk Court of Appeals, NAPIER ADAMS, of Pulaski County.  
For Railroad Com'r 3rd district, A. T. SILER, of Whitley County.

The more a man knows the less he pretends to know. Everybody knows how everybody else ought to do things.

If time is money you can't accuse a lazy man of being stingy. If all men paid their debts promptly there would be fewer financial panics.

The average man would rather blow his own horn than listen to a band concert.

The less some people have to say the more difficult it is for them not to say it.

A smooth-tongued young fellow made a proposition to an elderly business man, saying, "You furnish the money and I'll furnish the brains." The man looked him over, pulled a copper cent from his pocket, and remarked, "Say, cover that."

J. G. CRABBE'S CREED  
Good Rules for Good Schools.  
My Creed: I believe in

- 1 The absolute redemption of the schools from politics.
- 2 Better schools and better school houses.
- 3 A longer term for the rural schools.
- 4 Better paid teachers.
- 5 The total annihilation of the traffic in examination questions.
- 6 A great modern University equipped manned and equipped to the highest degree of efficiency.
- 7 Splendid Normal schools for the thorough professional training of teachers.
- 8 The very best text books for Kentucky Schools and at the lowest prices consistent with this standard of quality.
- 9 School Suffrage for women.
- 10 The physical, intellectual, moral and spiritual uplift of the schools of Kentucky to a plane as high as the highest among the sisterhood of states.

My Pledge: To this creed I pledge my best endeavor, my highest service and my honor.

My Record: 17 years as representative of the Ashland Public Schools.  
My Hope: That, because of My Creed and My Pledge, guaranteed by My Record, you will vote for me and use your influence to secure my election as State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

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# The Castle of Lies

BY ARTHUR HENRY VESEY  
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## CHAPTER IV.

### The Coward.

As she left me I again caught the look of wonder, a resentful wonder, a curiosity that was even harsh and stern.

I seated myself opposite the woman I had unconsciously wronged. For the first time she looked at me, and I saw with relief that neither pain nor anguish lurked in her clear eyes. There was no outraged love nor tenderness. Nor was there pity for herself or for me. But even so, it seemed to me pathetic that a woman should be so strong.

"I wish to hear everything. Begin, please, with your first meeting with Mr. Willoughby. Tell me all—to the last moment."

"I shall not spare either yourself or myself," I promised.

"Did you know Mr. Willoughby intimately? Were you at Oxford with him? I think I do not remember his speaking of you."

She spoke slowly, with a certain aloofness. A desire to be just struggled with a manifest dislike—a dislike that was evidently not lessened because of my studied calm. Perhaps she thought a fervent expression of penitence more fitting. But instinctively I knew that an hysterical repentance would increase her contempt for me. I preferred her hatred to that. And so I told my story absolutely without feeling.

"I met him for the first time the night before his death."

"Indeed!" Her voice trembled with anger. She was indignant that he should have discussed his love with an utter stranger.

"It was not until we had both given up hope that he mentioned you, Miss Brett," I said with some sternness.

"But surely his death was the result of a quite unexpected accident? The newspapers gave one that impression," she exclaimed suspiciously. The words and the look accused me of falsehood.

"The accident came only after we were both utterly exhausted by the sufferings of a night spent on the mountain paths."

"And were the newspapers correct in saying that you were not an experienced mountain climber? And did Mr. Willoughby know that?"

"Yes, I am simply a tourist. This is the first time I have been in Europe. I came to Switzerland as thousands of others come—to see the mountains from an hotel piazza or a railway train. To me, as to most tourists, the Alps were simply a gigantic panorama to be viewed complacently, as one looks at Niagara Falls. To climb them never occurred to me until I met Mr. Willoughby."

"I was making the usual circular tour, Interlaken, Scheidegg, Lauterbrunnen, Grindelwald. Mr. Willoughby happened to sit next to me at the table d'hôte at the Bear hotel. He was an athlete; Switzerland to him was simply an immense playground; he spoke of the trophies he had won at Queen's fields in the same breath as his exploits in scaling a mountain top. At first I listened to him with indifference; his enthusiasm amused me—nothing more. I had supposed that people climbed mountains simply for the view; because on the summit one could see a little farther than if one were merely on the mountain-side. But as he talked I began to understand. It was a game—a conflict—a battle if you wish—in which one pitted one's strength and wit in a hand-to-hand fight with nature."

"Gradually his enthusiasm aroused mine. I was wearied of sight-seeing; the horde of tourists disgusted me. Before we had finished our cigars I longed to pluck my first edelweiss; to play this new game myself. I hinted vaguely at dangers, but my companion laughed at them. I was presumptuous enough to think that where he led I might follow."

"The usual mistake of the tourist, I believe," commented Miss Brett, coldly. "And you begged that you might go with him on his next climb?"

"At least I was willing enough to do so when he suggested that. He was pining to make the Stralegg Pass. I confess that the word 'pass' did not sound especially formidable, for he declared that guides were not at all necessary. So I agreed to make the ascent with him. I did not realize that mountain climbing, more than any other sport, required arduous training."

"The next morning at 11 o'clock we started from Grindelwald. We were provided with the customary paraphernalia of the Alpine climber; but our climb to the Schwarzegg Cluh Hut, at the Upper Ice-fall, where we were to spend the night, might have been made with walking sticks instead of alpenstocks. It was for the most part a simple path over grassy slopes on the eastern side of the Lower Grindelwald Glacier—a bypath winding along the cliffs."

"We were aroused the next morning before it was light, and I was rather relieved when two guides, who were waiting at the hut for a party expected that day shook their heads at the weather and warned us that it would

not be safe to attempt the pass alone. My companion laughed at their fears. The heavens were quite clear; the stars shone faintly; the moon was waning; there was no hint of wind or storm. He assured me that the protests of the guides was a clumsy attempt to frighten us into engaging their services. They were waiting for us; it was the usual trick. I accepted his explanation as plausible enough. I was unwilling to disappoint him now that we had started; but for the first time I felt some misgiving.

"I shall not weary you with the description of our climb. The ascent was steep and trying in places, over ice and rock. In about four hours we reached the Zassenberg Chalets and the Central Ice-fall. A stiff scramble of an hour brought us to the frozen snow of a plateau. Here our path seemed to me less clear, but my companion advanced with confidence. I felt the altitude now distressingly; I had qualms of mountain sickness. Still I struggled after him, until we came to the base of a precipitous wall of ice. We had passed over the last of the glaciers; we had reached the summit."

"I supposed now that the worst was



"I Wish to Hear Everything."

over. But the descent was by far the most difficult and dangerous part of our day's work. Every step had to be taken with extreme care. We were roped, of course; and I annoyed Mr. Willoughby by being compelled to halt repeatedly. The fact is, I was frightfully exhausted, though I struggled after him as doggedly as I could.

"At last the descent became less hazardous. I believe that we should have arrived at Grimsel safely had we continued our way in a direct line and with the care that had characterized our first movements. But my companion attempted more and more difficult feats of climbing. As a rule I did not follow him. But presently a mountain ledge obstructed our path. Two courses were open to us: we could make a long but safe detour around it, or we could scale it. My companion decided upon the latter course. I again fastened the rope about my waist and followed him."

"Do you wish me to infer that the boyish confidence of Mr. Willoughby led to the tragedy?" Helena asked in a passionless voice.

"I wish you to infer nothing."

"But you place the blame, at least tacitly, on one who is dead and cannot defend himself," she insisted angrily.

"I am sorry you should think so. I am trying to give you the facts quite simply—the absolute truth."

"I do not wish to wrong you," she said in a low voice. "I wish to be just to you, Mr. Haddon."

"Just when I realized that we were in danger I hardly know. Or perhaps I should be more honest if I said that I cannot tell just when I began to feel afraid. We had climbed cautiously and slowly around the ledge. Mr. Willoughby was in the lead. Suddenly, as we rounded this shoulder, a flake of snow touched my cheek.

"Clinging to the face of the rock, I looked down. The ice slopes were turning yellow in the cold early evening light. But far below they were hidden by mists, which even as we looked seemed to gather volume and to roll onward and upward, threatening to engulf us. The sky was laden. As we made the ledge a gust of wind almost swept us from our foothold. The snow fell more thickly; it came, it seemed, from every quarter 'as an instant."

"We had made the ledge a safety, but even as we looked about us the mist enveloped us. It was impossible to see more than a few yards ahead. Still we struggled on slowly and mechanically. Rocks, which to ordinary circumstances would have seemed quite easy, suddenly appalled us; for we were unable to see where to put hand or foot."

"Even to my inexperienced eyes we were in a terrible predicament. Willoughby, however, was cheerful and confident. If he had misgivings he kept them to himself. I followed him blindly."

"Suddenly to our complete dismay the descent was cut off by a precipice, the rocks on either side falling almost sheer to the glacier beneath. Further attempt was useless that night. Even Willoughby acknowledged that. There was nothing for it but to bivouac for the night, and trust for better luck on the morrow."

"It is impossible for me to describe for you the sufferings of that terrible night. We gathered such stones as we could find on the narrow mountain ledge, and placed them as a protection against the biting wind. We consumed the last morsel of food. We had already drunk our tea. We huddled close to each other for warmth. We shivered, not for moments, but for 15 minutes at a time. Every now and then we chafed each other's hands to

She came from a race of soldiers. They, too, had suffered and died, and their honor had been stainless. Why should she make any allowance for my suffering and weakness? When all is said, weakness to her meant cowardice. She forgot, as the world had forgotten, that it is not so difficult to be brave when the danger is a familiar one. She looked at me quite unmoved.

"The rocks," I continued, "were covered with snow and were ice-glazed. Willoughby was anxious now. And yet it was impossible to anger; no one would dream of looking for us on this side of the mountain. So that presently when the sun rose higher and we were partially warmed, I stumbled painfully and slowly after my companion."

"For a time I followed him mechanically in perfect silence. Suddenly he came to a pause. He told me very quietly that we were lost. He pointed as a proof of that to the overhanging ledge around which we had climbed the evening before. I am nearly at the end of my story," Miss Brett."

Again she shuddered, and we both looked at the little beacon light flickering very faintly now. About us the people laughed and talked; the orchestra was playing a Strauss waltz. "Do not spare me, please," whispered Helena.

"To retrace our steps was impossible. Just around the mountain-side we knew that we should find ourselves in comparative safety. But to climb down the overhanging precipice had been an appalling difficulty the day before. Now, exhausted in mind and body, the rocks slippery with snow and ice, it seemed impossible—for me, at least. And yet it is I who am alive to tell you how desperate that chance was."

"Generous to the last, he insisted that I go first. The rope was fastened about my waist; I climbed down the overhanging cliff, supported by the rope held by my companion above."

"I reached the ledge, I was safe. But I had put forth the last of my strength. I could only stand there, fighting for my breath. Almost immediately Willoughby sunk down the rope and warned me that he was coming, and that I should be ready to give him what assistance I could. I tried to speak—to implore him to delay the descent for a few moments; my voice seemed a mere whisper. Probably he did not hear me. Or he dared not delay lest he should lose his own nerve; for he must have known that the chances were wholly against him."

"Not even for you can I linger over the details of these last awful moments. He had almost accomplished the impossible. He was just above me. I could have reached up and clasped his body. And then what I had feared, what I had known would happen, did happen. His feet slipped. He was hanging by his arms. He called to me in a strong and steady voice to come to his aid. I did not. At least, until it was too late. He hung there one frightful instant, and then—"

Helena clasped her hands convulsively. "And so the end came," she murmured. "And he died without one word."

"It is my right to know," she looked at me with burning eyes. "Yes, he spoke one word—one—"

"And that was—"

"Coward!" I whispered.

## CHAPTER V.

### A Life for a Life.

A long silence fell between us. I looked where the little beacon light had flickered feebly a few moments before. It had gone out. With an effort, I sought the face of the girl who sat opposite me.

She had judged. I knew that. She looked at me as if I were a being apart, of another world. By my own confession I had shut myself out of her world. The man who had loved her loyally had died as the strong people of her race had died. That proud fact supported her. For her I existed no longer. She gathered her skirts about her. She inclined her head slightly. She was going out of my life. She had uttered no spoken reproach. But her look, her every movement, echoed the verdict of the man who was dead.

I pushed back my chair. Thank heaven, the ordeal was over; that was my first thought. Then I hesitated. Suddenly I longed to make this woman understand.

When others had pointed the finger of scorn I had refused to be crushed, because I believed their censure unjust. I had grown almost indifferent as to whether people despised me or not. But this was the first woman to whom I had spoken since the tragedy. Had she loved Willoughby, it would have been hopeless to expect any sympathy from her. She would have felt toward me a lifelong hatred.

But she did not love Willoughby. It was merely a sense of duty that had urged her to seek from me my story. Perhaps she wished to tell it to his bereaved parents. It was to be a sort of reparation owed to the memory of the man who had loved her.

She had judged me without emotion, without passion. She had spoken no words of reproach or anger. She was leaving me in silence. But I knew that the silence of this woman would haunt me as no spoken word of bitterness ever could. It was a silence that would irritate and madden with the coming years. It was hopeless to make her understand, to expect one word of sympathy. But at least she should speak, though it were in anger. I looked toward her; there was a certain pride in my humility.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

## MOST TERRIBLE OF DEATHS.

Spider's Bite Probably the Worst Known to Scientists.

What is the most terrible death in the world? The following are a few of the most terrible known to mortal man, but as to which of those given is the worst it would probably be hard to say.

One of the most agonizing deaths known is caused by a small black spider half the size of a pea. It lives in Peru and South Australia, but a few specimens have reached Europe and America in ship loads of lumber. Not long ago a dock laborer while unloading a vessel in the Victoria docks felt one upon his hand. This death-dealer dug its fangs deep into the man's flesh, and as soon as the poison began to work he fainted with pain. He was dead in three days. This Spider's venom scorches up the blood vessels and spreads through all the tissues, causing the most fearful agony a human being can have to bear. The worst of it is that the victim lives at least two days. The spider is generally known as the "apecky." When a man who knows what the bite means becomes the victim he generally blows out his brains.

Another fearful death is caused by eating a grain called "that." This sometimes gets mixed with rice, which it resembles. The plant grows in the far east, and a few grains of it will drive a person into a state of violent mania. The victim becomes drowsy at first and afterwards haggard, then he goes raving mad, tears himself to pieces with his fingers and bites mouthfuls out of his flesh. This grain is found only in the remotest parts of the east, but both white men and natives are killed by it occasionally, for the plant grows in with the rice crops, and there is no way of telling them apart, except when the grain is dried it comes out in a sort of brick-red color.

There is a South American plant, or vine, called the "knotter," which has been called any living thing that comes within reach, twining its long tentacles about a man as a devilish might. These tentacles sear and burn into the flesh like white-hot wires, and the victim is dragged into the heart of the foliage, and his life slowly drained as the spider sucks the blood of the fly. Those who have strong instincts of cruelty, sometimes force a dog or other animal into the grip of the "knotter" to watch the effects, which are too horrible to describe in detail.

## Child Misunderstood.

When Lord Elphinstone was in America a couple of years ago he was entertained at dinner by a family the head of which was to accompany his lordship on his hunting trip through the wilds of the northwest. A child of about five years, named Ethel, during the dinner was big-eyed and big-eared with wonderment—in fact, completely overawed by the presence of the distinguished foreigner. Ethel heard her mother and father now and then say, "My lord this, and my lord that," or "Will you have some of this, my lord, or some of that?" the dinner being a purely informal one. Finally, when the mother was interested in the conversation of another guest, Ethel noticed that mother was gazing intently at a dish of relish quite out of his reach. The child thought she saw a chance to please Lord Elphinstone, and in a firm, clear voice, exclaimed: "Mamma, God wants some pickles!"—San Francisco Argonaut.

## New York's Highest Building.

"How high is it?" This question at once directs thought to the Singer building, in lower Broadway. The question is asked by thousands of persons crossing from the Jersey shore. It was asked the other day of a tall, scholarly-looking man standing on the upper deck of one of the Pennsylvania ferryboats. "I do not know its exact height," said the man addressed, "but this I give as an opinion, that during a heavy thunder shower the height of that building would make it entirely possible for the sun to shine on the roof while the lower stories are being deluged by rain. The heavily laden rain clouds are only about 500 feet above the earth, while the lantern of the new Slager building will be almost 600 feet high. The building will tower high above the fog banks, I venture to say, thus affording New Yorkers one of the features of Switzerland right at their own doors."—N. Y. Tribune.

## How Bears Play.

In a recently published work a naturalist gives some interesting facts concerning the playtime of animals. The bear is supposed by many to be a rather solemn animal, but he is given to pranks at times, and even indulges in antics that closely resemble games played by children. The naturalist observed three cubs repeatedly playing a game very much like tag. A cub would chase the others, until he cuffed one with his paw; then the one hit took up the chase. It may be that the writer's imagination put more system into the play than actually was there. However, bears in zoological gardens have been known to turn somersaults, and they take to dancing so readily that it is easy to train them to take certain steps.

## She Wasn't.

"Young De Style always had such an eye for beauty that I suppose his fiancée is something unusual. Is she very handsome?"

"No, but her allowance is."—Pittsburg Press.

## TEMPERANCE NOTES

### DRINKING IN INDIA.

Use of Alcoholic Beverages Said to Be on the Increase.

In a recent issue of the London Temperance Chronicle it is stated that drinking in India is decidedly on the increase, and that this increased consumption is largely due to greater indulgence in intoxicants by the native population. It is shown from recent returns that the revenue from intoxicating liquors consumed in India has risen from £5,478,000 in 1903, to £6,510,000 in 1906. Of the entire population of 294,361,000, the European element is estimated as 190,000, and of this number 70,000 are soldiers of the European army who must, in view of climate and other conditions, be considered of generally sober habits. Excluding 25,000 more as the wives and daughters of soldiers and civilians who may fairly be considered to use but little alcohol, there remains in all about 100,000 Europeans, who are chiefly engaged in conducting civil affairs of the empire, and who are persons of education, and little prone to excess, which in that country involves its own swift and complete retribution. The Royal Army Temperance association branch in India has a membership of 29,300, or nearly three-sevenths of the whole European army. The 62,000,000 Mussulmans spread over the land are, of course, strict abstainers, and contribute nothing to the drink bill.

In view of these facts it is concluded that it is the native population who are most nearly concerned in the increased consumption of alcohol. In a recent public address, Surgeon General Evans made notable reference to the increased use of intoxicants among native races, and pointed a warning of the danger of allowing this traffic to proceed further among a people so markedly excitable as the native population of India.

The subject thus raised has been taken into consideration by the Native Race committee, an organization which has effected some extremely laudable measures in regard to Africa in this respect. It is expected that the extension of the operations of this body to the eastern empire will shortly take place and effectually check the progress of an evil so damaging to the best interests of the native race of this part of the empire.

### Result of Temperance Wave.

The temperance wave which is passing over western Europe has been the principal cause of the difficulties which now beset the French growers. We must go back to 1876 to find a crop that equaled in abundance that of 1906. Wine, as a result, became so cheap that the railways demanded more for carrying a ton, say, from Bordeaux or Perpignan to Bordeaux, than it would sell for in the last-named town. To make matters worse, the consumption has decreased in most European countries. In France itself, the greatest wine-drinking country in the world, the use of mineral waters has grown enormously within the last few years. It is now freely admitted that these beverages are serious competitors with home-grown wines. As a result, a large number of artificial wines have recently been placed upon the market, and they have hit the public taste, although they are not nearly so wholesome or nutritious as the genuine juice of the vine. All these things have combined to injure the grower, and to bring distress upon him in the midst of plenty.

### The Canteen Question.

As the question of the canteen in the United States army is likely to be resurrected during the coming winter, the clear, unbiased presentation of the problem by a distinguished military leader as brig. Gen. A. S. Daggett, is opportune. Gen. Daggett is a soldier of wide experience, having fought in the civil war, the Spanish-American war and in the Philippines. His long intimacy with soldier life fits him to speak authoritatively on this subject, and the pamphlet published under his signature will be a valuable aid in the campaign against the reinstatement of the canteen.

### Progress in Florida.

Gov. Broward, of the state of Florida, is noted as an advocate of state prohibition of the liquor traffic. A prohibition amendment was narrowly defeated in the state legislature recently, being favored by 35 out of the 42 votes necessary for the enactment. The vigorous campaign carried on by temperance forces of this state has placed it in the forefront of the states enacting against the drink traffic. County local option has been secured in 27 out of the 45 counties of the state.

### Drink Taxation in Great Britain.

According to a recent statement of the chancellor of the exchequer, the average taxation per head in Great Britain for alcoholic drink and licenses is approximately 17s 7d on an estimated population of 43,642,000. The alcoholic strength of beer and wine varies considerably and there are no statistics, at present, of the quantities of each degree of strength which would admit of the number of gallons of proof spirit being given with accuracy.



*"In buying Olive Oil it pays to get the best."*  
**Italian Olive Oil**

That is Absolutely Pure

You need be troubled by no qualms of doubt regarding the Olive Oil that we sell. You can come to this store with every assurance that you will only be offered the purest and the best. This is important in view of the many adulterations of Olive Oil on the market. As a food, tonic, and medicine there are few preparations for many cases of illness and exhaustion that approach Pure Olive Oil.

Half-pint bottle 25c. Pint bottle 50c.

**The Porter Drug Co.**

(INCORPORATED)

**Berea and Vicinity.**

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

The Conversation Club will meet this week Friday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Edwards in Richmond street. The subject will be "Simplified Spelling."

Rev. Joe Bond, D. D., of Nashville, Tenn., a trustee of the college, is in town this week, the guest of President Frost.

Hon. J. L. McCay one of the most eloquent public speakers in the state will speak in the interest of the two public parties here Wednesday Oct. 16th. Come and hear him.

Will Shockey was elected to fill the vacancy as school trustee of Berea district at the election last Saturday.

Prof. J. H. Crabbe candidate for superintendent of Public Instruction will speak in the college chapel Saturday, Oct. 12th.

Quite a crowd from here attended county court at Richmond Saturday.

Miss Sarah Bowden and Miss Laura Green have returned from Cumberland Gap, Tenn., where they attended the U. S. tri-state convention held there Oct. 4th and 5th. They report a very profitable and enjoyable time.

Mr. John Parks of Hugh, Ky., was a business caller Saturday.

Mr. Charles Lester arrived last week from Oregon to make an extended visit with his mother and relatives and friends here.

Mrs. Spurlock and daughter, Mrs. Hunt, visited in Paint Lick Tuesday.

Rev. A. P. Smith of Pineville is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Coddington.

Mr. Howlin moved last week into his new dwelling house and hotel on depot street.

Mr. and Mrs. Kelly Hunt leave next week for California, in order to improve their health.

Miss Flora Green and Minerva McKeehan were Berea visitors Tuesday.

Mr. Granville Galloway after a short visit with home folks, returned to Missouri Tuesday accompanied by Wallace Adams.

Miss Hilda Welch left last week for National Park Seminary at Washington, D. C., where she will attend school this year.

Protracted meetings began at the Baptist church Monday night. Rev. W. C. of Lexington is conducting the meetings and all are cordially invited to attend.

**My Hair is Extra Long**

Feed your hair; nourish it; give it something to live on. Then it will stop falling, and will grow long and heavy. Ayer's Hair Vigor is the only hair-food you can buy. For 60 years it has been doing just what we claim it will do. It will not disappoint you.

"My hair used to be very short. But after using Ayer's Hair Vigor a short time it began to grow, and now it is fourteen inches long. This seems a splendid result to me after being almost bald for years."—Mrs. J. H. Phipps, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufactured at SASSAPARILLA, PILLS, CHERRY PECTORAL.

**College Items**

HERE AND THERE

Miss Jacobs, who has been teaching at Jackson, Ky., the past year, was a College visitor the first of the week.

Rev. Helm of Louisville, Ky., was in Berea Sunday and spoke at main chapel Sunday night. Rev. Thomson preached at upper chapel.

Mr. Osborne was in Richmond Friday on business.

Rev. Dager, who visited in Berea last week has purchased the Sidney Combs property on East 11th street and will make Berea his home. We are glad to have this family in Berea.

Will Manery, who was sick a few days last week, with tonsillitis, is better.

The Alkahest Company including violinist pianist and reader gave a pleasing entertainment last Monday night in the chapel. This was the first number of the fall lyceum course and everybody went away pleased.

On last Tuesday at the chapel hour there was a joint discussion among the students of various departments on how to better Berea athletics. After some time taken up by the speakers it was passed that the school be divided into two bands which will be known as the Reds and Whites so that every student has an equal chance to take part in athletics on either side and each side is to have a leader who are to choose the sides. This does not do away with the department contests.

Miss Leona Evans an old student of Berea returned this week and entered school again.

Carl Kirk went to west end church Sunday night to assist in the singing there.

The football boys are on the field again practicing for the coming contest with Union College. The Varsity will soon be selected.

Rev. J. Wesley of the class of 1901 is now in Seattle, Washington, his address being 2103 Warren avenue.

Many Bereans remember with affectionate regard Mrs. Daisy Carlock who was a teacher here in the early days of President Frost's administration. Her two sons have become men and Frank is now in Arizona while George is a promising art student in Paris.

Miss Sara M. Soule, for some years lady principal at Berea, is now teaching in Soule College, Dodge City, Kansas. She spent last summer in her cottage at Chautauqua, N. Y.

Prof. J. W. Dinsmore returned from Louisa and other points in the state last week.

Alpha Zeta Society had their annual oyster supper Friday night. Several visitors were among the host, all reporting a good time.

Hon. John D. White of Manchester was the guest of President Frost over Sunday. He also attended chapel Sunday night.

The subject for Y. M. C. A. Sunday night was "Sunday Observance." All claim it was the best meeting they ever had.

Work on the college barns is moving along pretty rapidly and the ashes of the old one will soon be covered up.

There is to be a football game here Saturday between Varsity and Union College. Come out to the game and help "root" for Varsity.

Several of the students went out chestnut hunting Saturday and we are informed that some of them got lost and had to stay in the woods over night.

Divided chapel Monday morning, girls in upper and boys in lower chapel. Athletic sports were discussed by Pres. Frost in main chapel.

Lester Hill who is recovering from the typhoid fever has been removed from the hospital to his home.

Robert W. Fletcher, one of Berea's distinguished colored graduates, died at Nicholasville, Ky., last week.

President Frost gave the Monday lecture to the boys, the subject being "College Sports" and Mrs. Hill spoke to the girls on the subject of "Clothing."

Good reports come to us from the work Carl Hunt is doing in Pikeville, Ky. We are always glad to know our Berea boys are in the lead.

**DEATH OF BRUCE KIRKPATRICK**

Bruce Kirkpatrick, who nearly completed the Literary Course in Berea College in 1904, was suddenly killed on Thursday morning, October 3rd, by an electric wire in his bathroom at Richmond Center, Wisconsin. From some unknown cause the wires had become excessively charged with electricity so that when he turned on the electric light he received such a shock as to cause instant death.

Mr. Kirkpatrick was twenty-four years of age and a young man of great promise. He had the gift of making friends and those who mourn his sudden death are many. His cousin, Charles Barton, is now in College here.

**HOW TO SERVE CHRIST**

We understand that there are persons who desire to establish three new churches in Berea. The Citizen wonders what could be the reason for such a step. Certainly Berea is not a heathen country or lacking in Gospel privileges. If people have money and effort to spend for advancing the cause of Christ it would seem that they would spend their money in places where there was greatest need. Can it be because there are too many Christians in any of the churches which are now here? This is hardly true. As a matter of fact every church in town now is so weak and poor that it has to send away and beg money to help meet its expenses every year. Will the cause of Christ be made stronger by dividing it up into smaller bodies? Some people greatly enjoy not only being followers of Christ but following him in some particular way which they have been accustomed to. This may be a kind of self-indulgence. Certainly the true Christian spirit will inquire how we can make the cause of Christ stronger, how we can spend our money and effort so as to produce the largest results. On this basis certainly we should have fewer churches and stronger ones.

**WHEN TO FIND COLLEGE OFFICERS**

Citizens, visitors and others will save their time by noting the office hours of the institution. The various college officers are busy people and at some times of the day they may be out of town or locked up in their studies or class rooms.

College Prayers begin at 9:25 every morning and close at 9:45 except on Monday when they run half an hour longer. At the close of College Prayers every office is open except Dr. Cowley's. This morning hour is the great time to do business. Dr. Cowley's office is open from 2 to 4 in the afternoon, and several other offices are open in the afternoon. There is a bulletin of office hours posted in the Post Office and in other public buildings.

President Frost, when in town, has his office hour at 9:45 with the others in the morning, and also at his house from 6:30 to 7:30 at night. As the President is out of town a good deal of the time an arrangement has been made to have the flag hung from the front of the Library Building whenever he is here and able to receive callers.

**RETURNED**

Professor and Mrs. Dodge who have been visiting at Saratoga and other points returned to Berea last week. They visited Saratoga, and from there the Professor went to Worcester his old home. They both then went to North Brookfield to visit Miss Gilbert who taught in Berea for 27 years. They found her rather frail. From here the Professor went to Boston and later they together visited their son Ernest at his summer home in the Catskills. A little later they spent a day with Miss Merrow at Yonkers. All are glad to welcome them back among us.

**WILL SELL OUT PROPERTY.**

As I have concluded to move from Big Hill, I desire to sell my farm at that place, also 8 1/2 acres lying one mile from there on the Owsley Ferry, also 1 1/2 acres in Kingston, with good store house and dwelling and out building; also my farming tools, house hold furniture of all kinds.

Horses, one good brood mare and colt, one good mule colt, two work mules and various other things to numerous to mention; also a general line of merchandise consisting of dry goods, shoes, hats, groceries, notions of all kinds, clothing, hardware, drugs also one good steam mill in good running order, with good saw and grist mill. I want everybody to come and bring someone with them, and get some good bargains that I expect to give in closing out my business. It is useless to say that I want persons indebted to me to come and settle their notes and accounts.

M. D. Settle.

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**MRS. S. R. BAKER**  
Berea, Kentucky.

**Live Stock Market.**

Louisville, Oct. 8.		Common sheep	
Extra good steers	\$ 5 15/16 5 1/2	Bucks	2 00 3 00
Light shipping steers	4 1/2 5 1/4	Choice butcher lambs	4 00 4 75
Choice butcher steers	4 00 5 00	Culls and tail-ends	3 00 4 00
Fair to good "	3 75 4 25	PRODUCE.	
Common to medium do	3 25 3 75	Eggs—18c per doz.	
Choice butcher heifers	3 75 4 25	Butter—18 to 20c per lb.	
Fair to good do	3 25 3 75	Poultry—Spring chickens, small 12c	
Com. to med. do	2 75 3 25	per lb., large 12c; hens 10 1/2c; ducks	
Choice butcher cows	3 50 4 00	small young 10c, old 9c; turkeys 11c;	
Fair to good do	3 00 3 50	geese 7c.	
Com. to med. do	2 25 3 00	MADISON MARKET.	
Canners	1 25 2 50	Madison County stock yards report	
Choice feeders	4 25 4 50	a brisk market, with full 2500 cattle	
Med. to good do	3 75 4 25	on market, and a number of buyers	
Com. and rough do	3 25 3 75	from other counties, but there were	
Good to extra stock steers	4 00 4 25	few cattle left over on account of	
Fair to good do	3 50 4 00	heavy rain. Best yearlings, and two	
Com. to med. do	2 75 3 25	year-olds brought from 4 to 4 1/2 cts,	
Good to extra stock heifers	3 00 3 50	other grades from 3 to 3 1/2 cts. Butcher	
Com. to med. do	2 50 3 00	cattle and cows a shade lower than	
Good to extra cows	3 25 4 00	last court.	
Com. to med. do	3 00 3 50		
Fair to good bulls	2 50 3 00		
Choice veal calves	6 50 7 00		
Consign, heavy calves	2 50 3 00		
Choice muleh calves	35 40		
Com. to med. do	25 30		
Plain common do	10 20		
HOGS.		<b>C. F. HANSON</b>	
Choice p. & h 200-300 lbs.	6 75	LICENSED EMBALMER	
Medium packers, 160 to 200 lbs.	6 75	AND UNDERTAKER...	
Light shippers, 120 to 160 lbs.	6 50	Successor to B. R. Robinson.	
Choice pigs, 80 to 120 lbs.	5 75 6 25	All calls promptly attended to night and day	
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Roughs, 150 to 500 lbs.	3 50 6 00		
SHEEP AND LAMBS.			
Good to ch. fat sheep	4 25 4 50		
Fair to good sheep	3 50 4 25		

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Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

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A New York hanker is having a glass house built, thus breaking all records in the desire for publicity that affects rich New York people.

Doing good to others, says Mr. Rockefeller, brings the greatest happiness in this world. Kindly notice that he does not say "doing others good."

Another Central American war is imminent. It is perhaps only natural that the people down there should be a little mad at this time of the year.

A Chicago professor has announced that in a few thousand years women will be wearing beards. Imagine making love to a sweet young thing with sideburns.

Thomas A. Edison says that electricity is more of a mystery to him now than ever. Mr. Edison ought to talk with one of the first-year men at Tech.

Count Boni wants to go into the railroad business. He was always a little fast in his ideas, as gentle Anna found to her sorrow in the rapid depletion of her income.

Jack London, who says that, thank God, he is not an authority on anything, is very different from the kaiser, who is willing to admit that he is an authority on everything.

Rev. William J. Long says that in all his 20 years' experience he has never seen an unhappy bird family. The birds must be very unsympathetic, not to be unhappy when their friend is in distress.

A Denver paper asks the public to believe that a married couple in the Colorado city have lived together 60 years without either saying a cross word to the other. The story may be true, but what a deadly dull life they must have lived!

Mr. Molleaux's portrait will be taken out of the rogues' gallery in New York, in accordance with the state decision that a man who is innocent under the law should not have his counterfeit presentment exhibited in a collection of pictures of those who have been declared guilty.

A new sort of victim of the intense heat is reported from Neosho, Mo., where a young man in search of shade crawled under a box car and went to sleep, using a rail for a pillow. He may not have been exactly "mad with the heat," but developments a few minutes later showed too plainly that he had "lost his head."

Dr. Long is definitely telling how the water spider carries air on its legs to its young beneath the surface of the water; how a cock sparrow grabs all the bread and keeps it until her mate brings her protesting young to the feast; how a bear attached by a trap to a log by a chain gets on its hind feet and carries the log along across its forelegs, and how men have habits and manners that animals wouldn't tolerate for a moment. What has Oom John Burroughs to say to all this?

They do some things better in Great Britain—rewarding public servants, for example. It is announced that Lord Cromer, who served his country as diplomatic agent in Egypt for many years, is to receive a gift of fifty thousand pounds in recognition of what he has done. The sum is enough to enable him to live in comfort the rest of his days, and to maintain a position in society fitting for an ex-officer of his distinction. If he had devoted his great abilities to the accumulation of a fortune in private business, he might have been receiving an annual income fully equal to that of the proposed gift.

As the fashions in women's clothes in Japan have not changed during 2,500 years, there is no reason, remarks the Louisville Courier-Journal, why the men of that country should not have the most serene countenances known among civilized people.

An evangelist at York, Pa., claims to be gifted with the power to speak in an unknown tongue, and to prove it he delivers sermons that nobody can understand. It will be hard to convince some people that such proof is conclusive.

## Vacations Necessary to High-Pressure Business

By CAPT. R. G. F. CANDAGE,  
Marine Surveyor.

FIFTY or more years ago our fathers labored from dawn to dusk, in many employments, to gain a livelihood and to accomplish what can now be better done in half the time, and day are in active business frequently until they reach three-score and ten, and even fourscore.

In that earlier period there were few labor-saving appliances as compared with the present, such as improved machinery of every kind, factories, railroads, telegraphs, telephones and electrical appliances. Steamships now cross the ocean and circumnavigate the globe in a quarter of the time it took to do it in the old sailing ship, and carry the cargoes and passengers of a dozen of the largest ships dependent upon the wind for propulsion.

These changes have enabled the business man and his employees to concentrate their energies, so as to hurry their goods and wares to and from their shops and warehouses in a quarter of the time formerly needed, first having made arrangements to do so from the counting room or office, through the telegraph or telephone. The electric wires anticipate the arrival of trains, steamships and the mails, and through them cargoes of merchandise are ordered today in China, India, Australia, Europe and the world over, to be sent on their way tomorrow, where formerly months and even years were required.

To keep up in alertness and activity the concentrated efforts caused by the needs of today in business life produces a strain which was unknown to our fathers, and there must be a relaxation and rest, or a breakdown will ensue.

A machine has its limitations, and if kept in constant motion without being stopped for rest, repairs and oilings, it is sure to wear out sooner than under more moderate speed. A human being is in a certain sense a machine of delicate organism, limited to a certain capacity, and if run at high pressure continuously, year in and year out, without rest, relaxation and oiling, will break down in time and cease to be able to turn out the best work, if any.

The stress on brain and mind in business life at the present time is so much greater than in the days of our fathers that it has led to shortening the hours given to business and also to the taking and giving of vacations, which seem to be needful, and are, in my opinion, helpful to the business community, and not detrimental. We have more than enough of nervous breakdowns, even with vacations, and if they were to be withheld I fear we should have many more, to the injury of business and of the general public.

R. G. F. Candage

## The Well-Managed Husband

By HELEN OLDFIELD.

able to stand alone. There undeniably are numbers of able men, men of affairs, who in their own homes are figureheads, who pay the bills. But the women who rule in their stead rarely fail in their own persons, still less do they permit any other to fail, in the full payment of all honor and respect to the nominal head of the house. This personage in no sense whatever is a nonentity.

It often happens that men who are noted for their energy and success in business, who are marvels of firmness, not to say obstinacy, in their dealings with other men, are those who are most indulgent, even submissive, to their womenfolk. At home they like to be relieved from all worry and bother, to be made comfortable without the annoyance of seeing the wheels go round. The woman who knows what such a man wants and sees that he has it; who anticipates his wishes; who manages her household without fuss or friction; who never contradicts or nags; who, in short, makes herself essential to his comfort, generally is allowed to have her own way without let or hindrance so long as she takes care (and she usually does) that that way does not cross or conflict with his.

It is an amusing paradox that big men physically, Samson and Hercules, frequently are dominated, openly and candidly, by their wives, who in such cases are little women whom the good humored giants easily could master with one hand. Such a man, with such a wife, reminds the spectator of nothing so much as a big ship in convoy of a little steam tug, puffing and whistling, while the great ship follows in heavy silence. He usually admires his wife for her "smartness" and energy, admits her rule, and makes a joke of it; too thoroughly conscious of his own strength to resent her "bossing."

## Young Women Too Dressy

By HETTY GREEN.

ence. Perhaps you don't know it, but I was quite a bell when I was young. But I outgrew all that sort of thing. These rainbow silks and metal fingers are not to my taste. I used to wear those things. I used to have more fixings and trimmings on me than there is on a Christmas tree. I have more sense now.

Society hasn't enough to do to keep it out of mischief. Those so-called fashionable women spend all their time these days at bridge and smoking cigarettes and drinking pale tea and strong whiskey. Every one of them ought to be down here, working, and they would be better off.

The airs some of those people put on amuse me! Before they got their money some of them made pants for their children out of their husbands' old trousers, and now they drive about in their own carriages and hold their noses up in the air as if the dust was too good for them. They do not know how to use their money yet. They are not accustomed to it



## COWERED BEHIND CELL COT

WHEN AVENGING MOB STORMED THE PRISON.

But Burns Was Dragged To the Cobble Street and Killed To Death By the Mad Lynchers.

Cumberland, Md., Oct. 7.—This city has been in a state of feverish excitement all day over the first lynching in its history. William Burns, colored, aged 22, who came here six months ago from Fauquier county, Va., charged with the murder of policeman August Baker, one of the veterans of the force, was taken by a mob which stormed the jail and killed, to death on the cobble street near the jail entrance in the rear of the courthouse, where his case would have been taken up Monday by the October grand jury.

After the mob had stamped the face and body of the wretch they fired at close range at least 20 shots into his head and body. Five or six hundred people looked on.

Burns had shot Patrolman Baker while resisting arrest last Thursday night.

The mob assembled in front of the jail shortly after midnight, but it was after an hour's parley and storming before the prisoner was reached in his cell in the basement. Deputy Sheriff Hendley was in charge of the jail. He refused to give up the keys and the mob secured a telephone pole and broke open the front doors.

Two grated doors leading to the main corridor were stormed and the first was broken open, and, while the second was being forced, Deputy Sheriff Hendley was held up at the point of two revolvers, his clothing torn off and the keys taken from him. They did not fit the door of the cell occupied by Burns, and the telephone pole was brought in and the door of the cell jarred open.

All the while the negro never uttered a word.

Other negroes in neighboring cells were careful to guide the lynchers to that of Burns, and here the battering ram was used. The lynchers found their victim crouched behind his cot, and, seizing him by the feet, where, within a few yards of the jail, Burns was killed and shot to death.

Rev. Wm. Cleveland Hicks, pastor of Emanuel church, the leading Episcopal congregation of Western Maryland, lives within a stone's throw of the scene of the lynching, the shadow of his church. He asked the mob to disperse as they were attempting to break into the jail. They listened to his exhortation from the jail steps for a moment and then hooted. After the wretch had been dragged from the jail and as he lay dying on the cobble stones, Rev. Mr. Hicks offered a prayer of mercy over his prostrate form. Some of the crowd yelled "burn him," but Rev. Hicks asked them not to do so and they respected his wish.

Twenty men near the cupola had every shred of clothing blown off by the force of the explosion.

FOUR KILLED; SCORE INJURED

By Explosion in a Cupola of the Standard Company.

Butler, Pa., Oct. 7.—By the explosion of Cupola No. 1 in the east steel wheel plant of the Standard Steel Car Co., four men were killed, 20 perhaps fatally injured and 10 receiving minor injuries.

Nearly all the men were foreigners. The large wheel plant, 150 by 100 feet, was totally wrecked, causing a property loss of \$100,000. The explosion was caused by the upsetting of a pot in the cupola, which contained 5,000 pounds of molten metal, ready for casting.

Steered Motor Cycle Into Car.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 7.—Thomas J. Dupree, a jeweler and auto fancier, was almost instantly killed after a collision with a street car, while mounted on a motorcycle. Dupree was speeding at a terrific clip, when, according to his dying statement, he was face to face with Mrs. Thomas J. Dupree, who had her small baby in her arms. He steered his machine into the car, and received internal injuries, from which he succumbed after short suffering. He left a large estate.

Takes Poison After Shooting Wife.

Key West, Fla., Oct. 7.—Austin Griffin shot and killed his wife at the breakfast table, then committed suicide by drinking carbolic acid. Mrs. Griffin had separated from her husband, demanding half of the property. The husband demanded an understanding and she refused to converse with him. He drew his revolver and shot her in the back of the head, causing instant death. He survived her only an hour.

Sheriff Killed By Robbers.

Selden, Ala., Oct. 7.—One man dead, one badly wounded and the First National looted of some \$20,000 is the result of a raid made on this place by four masked men. Sheriff John Williams, was killed by the robbers while trying to prevent their escape, and Edward Adams, a deputy, was wounded while aiding the sheriff.

Rush of Home-seekers.

Pierre, S. D., Oct. 7.—Trains are bringing enormous crowds of land seekers, who utilize anything from wagons to automobiles to go to the lower Brule country, to be opened to settlers this week. The drawing begins Monday and indications are for a large attendance.

The Rowlands Acquitted.

Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 7.—The jury in the Rowland murder case returned a verdict of acquittal. Dr. and Mrs. Rowland were charged with poisoning the woman's former husband, Charles R. Strange.



MUSIC-ROLL COVER.

How the Shabby Leather Case Can Be Given New Lease of Life.

The pretty music roll, which seems so fresh and dainty at the beginning of a term of lessons, soon takes on a certain shabby look if it is carried daily. A new roll every time the old one begins to show signs of wear, is out of question for the average schoolgirl, but with a little ingenuity on her part the old one may be kept a thing of beauty.

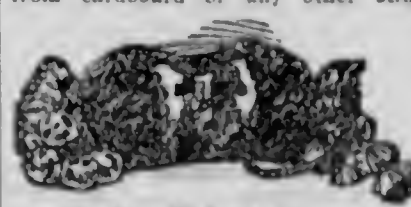


The Cover.

A serviceable case was recently admired that had once been of fine leather, and though it looked worn and battered, the case itself was still strong and good; so its unsightliness was turned into beauty by an easily arranged cover of embroidered olive cashmere and mossgreen plush, as seen in the illustration. The ends were decorated with silk cords tied in bows, and similar cords, held in place by large buttons and decorated with plush balls, served as handles.

A more elaborate cover may be made of crocheted work, but in planning for this sort of cover it would be best to have the knitting or crocheted work in cylinder form so that the roll will simply slip within it, instead of attempting to form the crocheted work to fit the roll, and open at the side.

Or, like the crocheted illustration, the center of the case may be formed from cardboard or any other stiff foundation, embroidered in some conventional design, with ends of crocheted silk cord and plush balls may be used to finish this cover, or a heavy cord may be chained from the zephyr to match the crocheted work, and tassels may be made of the zephyr in the same or in contrasting colors.



A More Elaborate Cover.

Plain linen covers may also be used, says the Chicago Daily News, and they will be even more durable than those illustrated. Linen cords and tassels should be used for decoration, with some simple embroidery design in colored working cotton.

The Usefulness of the Hedgehog.

Persons who are inclined to a feeling of enmity toward these little animals, the hedgehogs, should stop to consider some of their characteristics before condemning them to destruction, for in many ways they are of great usefulness. Gardeners tell us that a hedgehog in the garden will destroy all the ruinous insects that make such ravages on the fresh young vegetables, and the worms, slugs and snails cannot live where the hedgehog has full liberty. In the kitchen and cellar the little animal is also of great benefit, as he keeps them clear of black beetles and many other annoying insects that are a menace to the good housekeeper.

So stay your hand before injuring the harmless little animal that may be of value to you.

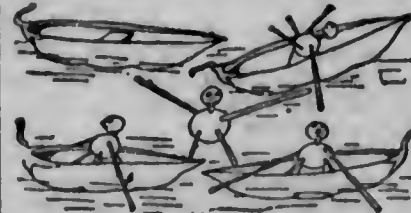
They Don't Do It.

We have all read that in South America and Africa cocoanuts are secured by men who go into the forests and throw stones at the monkeys in the trees. The monkeys get mad and pick the nuts and hurl them down. We are now told that nothing of the sort ever occurs. The cocoanuts are got by men climbing the trees and the men may be in the forest for days and not see a monkey. About the only thing we can believe about the monkey is that he is a great joker when in his cage in the zoo, and that if he can grab a boy's straw hat that boy is sure to go home hunched. If there was any way that he could hire out to a circus he'd be the star performer of all.

PEA POD BOATS.

With Brave Pea Sailors to Ride in Them.

The next time you help your mother to shell peas try to make one of these



bombs from a pod, and with two toothpicks make the oarsman.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Nothing to Lean On.

Kind Old Gent—What do you mean by saying your occupation is gone? Souleweary Samuel—They've pulled down the house I used to lean against.

ROVER TO THE RESCUE.

He Brought the Trusty Boat Back to the Shore.

The children with their big New foundland dog, Rover, lost no time in starting for the sands, the morning after their arrival at the seaside. This was Rover's first visit to the sea, and, to judge by the way he bounded along he evidently meant to enjoy himself quite as much as the children did. What fun they had, building and digging and raving on the sand! Then there was the new boat, the Saucy Polly, to sail, and this was a source of great excitement. And very pretty indeed she looked, riding the waves so gracefully, as Harold and Jack in turn, keeping the tow-string well in hand, guided her along the coast.

The morning passed all too soon, and it was nearly time to go home to dinner, and Harold was drawing the little yacht slowly inland once more, when suddenly the string snapped, and, before he could realize what had happened a big wave and a strong breeze had carried the Saucy Polly far beyond reach.

"Oh, Harold," cried Jack, "it's gone, our dear little boat! Whatever shall we do?"

"How-wow!" said Rover, and he gave



Rover and the Children.

his big head a knowing shake, as much as to say: "I know quite well what to do; and, what's more, I'm going to do it!" Then, with another deep, reassuring "How-wow!" he plunged into the sea and was soon swimming in hot pursuit of the Saucy Polly.

The children watched with breathless interest as they saw the dog reach the boat, seize it, and then turn and began to swim quickly back to the shore. How they cheered and encouraged him; and when at last the boat was laid safely at their feet, they simply fell on his neck and hugged him, all heedless of his dripping coat and of the shower baths which he shook over them.

And this was not the only occasion during that holiday in which Rover proved himself a gallant rescuer. One day a little girl was playing on the rocks when she suddenly slipped and fell into deep water, and the brave dog, almost before anyone had realized the accident, swam to the child's rescue and brought her safely to shore, very little the worse for her wetting.

And then, of course, Rover was made more of than ever, and because the spoiled pet of all the children.

A WARNING.

Three little boys in a rowboat, And only room for two.



Boat upset and they got wet, And didn't know what to do!

One cried: "Oh, my mamma!" Then waded straight to shore.



The other two did likewise, And I saw the three no more.

—Los Angeles Herald.

The Smile Busted.

Teacher—Freddy, you must not laugh out loud like that in the school-room.

Freddy—I didn't mean to do it. I was smiling when all of a sudden the smile busted.

A Quick Way.

How did the Hillyons ever manage to get in the school swim?

"Via Wall street. Old Hillyons went there and 'plunged in.'—Baltimore American.



# FARM AND GARDEN

## COWBANE.

Description of a Plant That Grows in Wet Places and Is Poisonous.

Along the ditches and in wet places on many farms in the west may be found a weed from two to five feet high, with an umbrellalike blossom and with the stems streaked with purple. This is the spotted cowbane or water hemlock, sometimes mistakenly called wild parsnip. On examining the roots there will be found a number of tubers close together, some of them similar in shape to a cow's horn. Au



Cowbane Plant and Roots.

examination of the root will distinguish it from wild parsnip and wild carrot, both of which it somewhat resembles in its habit of growth.

It is a poisonous weed, particularly dangerous to children in the spring of the year, who may chance upon the roots, and also dangerous to live stock, says Farm Life. Hence it should not be tolerated a minute on any farm. It is not worth while to cut this weed down. It should be dug up by the roots, and the roots cared for in such a way that there is no danger of either children or live stock getting hold of them. A few hours' work will clean up any farm that is infested with this weed, and it should be done without delay.

## CORN SMUT.

Prof. A. M. Teneyck Explains Why It Is Useless to Treat the Seed.

Smut in corn is not reproduced from year to year by spores which adhere to the corn kernels, as is the case with wheat and other small grains. The corn plant is infested with smut above the ground by means of spores or sporidia, which are brought in contact with the young growing parts of the plant by the aid of the wind, rain and dew. These sporidia are developed upon decaying organic matter in the soil of the field, growing somewhat after the manner of the yeast fungus. The infection with smut may take place quite early in the season; forming a mass of spores which appear as the smut balls on the corn stalks and leaves. These quickly dry and the spores, blowing about, produce new infections, causing a second growth and fruitage of the fungus. It appears that bruising on the stalks, such as occur by detasseling, favor the infection with smut.

You will thus see that it is useless to treat the seed. There is practically no remedy for this disease other than to pick the smut balls and burn them, and this will not prevent the occurrence of smut in any field, since the spores may be carried by the wind from surrounding fields. However, it may be possible to reduce the attacks of smut to some extent by picking and burning the smut balls, since if little smut is present in the soil where the corn is planted the opportunity for infection is lessened. It is stated, also, that manure favors the development of smut, since it offers an abundance of favorable material upon which the smut may grow and develop the sporidia which cause the first infection of the corn plants.

## THE SPARROW PEST.

The Farm Journal Tells of Peter Turnbull's Way of Dealing With It.

There are various ways of dealing with the sparrow pest, some good, some bad, but Peter's way is at least very unique and quite effective. Last fall he dilly-dallied with corn husking until caught by a big snow storm. This was soon followed by a thaw and then a freeze up, so that half of the crop was left out all winter for crow bait. The crows took advantage of the situation and spent the winter in the orchards and woods near-by, taking breakfast, dinner and supper at Peter's expense and inviting all their relations to the feast. This coming to feel at home in the neighborhood, the crows began to take up housekeeping and began to raise families. So after the new spring corn had sprouted and showed above the surface, each mother and father crow got busy and became a nuisance in the neighborhood. Peter had to replant twice and some of the neighbors four times. That's not all; the little baby crows seemed to need a meat diet, and to supply this want, all the nests of other birds, including sparrows, were rifled by the parent crows; and thus the sparrow pest was conquered for once. Of course the plan was hard on the song birds, for the crows did not discriminate in favor of meat. Peter will not take out a patent on this plan, and all his neighbors hope he will not try it again.

## FRUITING OF CUCUMBERS.

Why It Is That Often but Little Fruit Sets on the Vines.

Not a few people are puzzled by the behavior of cucumber vines in the gardens and complain that although the vines are blossoming full, little or no fruit sets. A number of inquiries of this nature have already been received at the Colorado Agricultural college experiment station this year. The reason for this, writes W. Pad-dock, is as follows: There are two kinds of blossoms upon the cucumber vine, as well as upon a number of other plants of similar nature. The first blossom to set, and by far the most numerous throughout the life of the plant, are what are known as male flowers. These are imperfect in their makeup, for the reason that they lack the pistil, or that part from which the fruit and seed are formed, but it bears an abundance of pollen which is necessary to the development of the pistil of the pistillate flowers.

The other, or pistillate flowers, sometimes called the female blossoms, are produced later in the season and are also imperfect, for the reason that they usually lack stamens, but are provided with a pistil. The pistillate flowers can readily be told, because there is a miniature cucumber at its base, even before the bud has opened.

Now, in order to produce fruit, it is necessary for pollen from the staminate blossoms to be transferred to the pistil of the other class of flowers. When grown in the green house, the work of pollination must be done by hand, but out of doors, there are always insect visitors enough to perform this important work. In fact, this is one of nature's provisions by which cross-fertilization of plants is effected. Insects of many and various kinds visit from blossom to blossom, and as they go to the staminate flowers their bodies become dusted with the pollen; then as they chance to visit a pistillate flower, some of the pollen is bound to be left upon the receptive surface of the pistil. This in plants is known as pollination.

The pollen grains have the power of germination much like a grain of corn. The end of the pistil is moist so that the grains soon terminate and the germ tube finds its way down through the pistil to the immature seed which it enters and gives up a portion of its protoplasm. This process is known as fertilization.

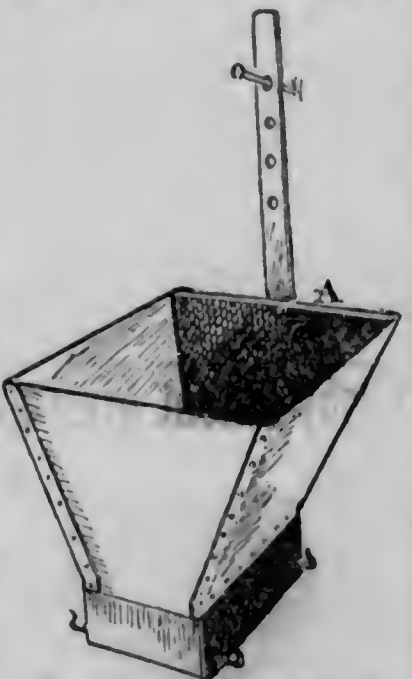
As a rule it may be stated that no fruit of any kind can be produced without this process of pollination and fertilization. Fertilization inclines the immature seeds into growth, and this, of course, causes the parts which surround them, as in the case of cucumbers, to grow, and the result is what we recognize as the matured fruit, which in this case is not strictly correct.

Certain conditions which are not well understood seem to keep the plant producing staminate blossoms at the expense of early fruit production. But in a general way, we cannot materially hasten the formation of pistillate blossoms. We should see to it, therefore, that the plants are kept in a vigorous growing condition by planting them, first of all, in good garden soil, and seeing that they are supplied with an abundance of moisture at all times.

## GRAIN OR CORN SACKER.

Serviceable Affair Made Out of Odds and Ends of Material.

The hopper shown in the illustration was made with pieces of tin from an old self-binder, riveted together for the sides and front, and nailed to the



Device for Holding Grain Sack.

back which is of wood. Around the bottom I used board strips three inches wide to make a box 6x8 inches square.

Small hooks with screw ends were fastened in the corners on which to hang the sack. A piece of three-inch stuff three feet long was bolted to the back of the hopper with several inch holes in the top.

The hopper was then hung upon a spike driven into a post beside the bin. With this contrivance, writes a correspondent in Prairie Farmer, I can fill sacks as fast as one man can tie them.

## Look to the Gutters.

Now that the leaves are falling, don't forget to see that the gutters and leaders of the house or barn are clear. The leaves fall very quietly and sometimes may not be thought of until a heavy rain causes the water to back up under the eaves or pour over the side of the gutters.

# The Capture of Jericho

Sunday School Lesson for Oct. 20, 1907  
Specially Prepared for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Joshua 6: 1-20. Memory verse, 20.  
GOLDEN TEXT.—"By faith the walls of Jericho fell down after they were compassed about seven days."—Heb. 11: 30.  
TIME.—April, about B. C. 1461, according to the margins of our bibles. Scholars are divided as to the period, whether it be in the vicinity of the Tel-el-Amarna letters before B. C. 1400, or in the century following Ramesses II. between B. C. 1260 and 1300.

PLACE.—Gilead and Jericho in the plain on the west side of the Jordan.

Comment and Suggestive Thought.

The Right of Israel to the Land.—

The representation of the books of Joshua, Judges (2:21), and of Deuteronomy is that the conquest of Canaan was in accordance with the plan and the command of God. And God always does and always commands only what is right. But how could it be right for one nation to drive another from their homes and destroy them?

Distinguish between a command of God to do a thing and the way some people execute the command. Ill-story abounds in good things done in a wicked way. We can approve of the doing, while condemning the way it was done.

The Fall of Jericho.—"And it came to pass," etc. Letter, "And it was according as Joshua said" in the previous verses of the chapter.

The plan of the attack was for all the men of war (v. 3) to march around the city once a day for six days, and on the seventh day to march around it seven times, the last time with a long blast of the trumpets and a great shout from all the men when the walls were to fall.

From the whole account we learn the order of procession. From whatever different sources the present account may have been drawn, the story is one harmonious statement of the facts. The order of march seems to have been as follows:

First. A vanguard of armed men who marched in silence at the head of the procession (vs. 9, 10). They were to utter no valiant words or speeches—such as Goliath did when he met David, and Bo-hoban at Bannockburn—to give no answer to the taunts which the men on the walls may have thrown at them. It was an ominous, portentous silence "as deep as eternity," "silence that oppresses with too great a weight," the silence in the center of the cyclone before it bursts forth in its career of devastation.

Second. Vs. 8, 13. Then followed a company of seven priests, doubtless in their rich, priestly garments, showing to the Jericho people on the walls that what they were doing was in the service and with the power of Jehovah, who had made a path for the Israelites through Jordan. These were blowing "trumpets of rams' horns," the jubilee trumpets, the kind that sounded in the new year (Lev. 23:24) and announced the year of jubilee (Lev. 25:9). These were like the bands which lead processions in our day with marching music to which the people keep step.

Third. After these came the Ark of the Covenant borne by priests, the Ark which stood in the river-bed while the people were crossing, the Ark which showed that the Lord God was leading and defending them, but on condition that the Israelites kept their part of the covenant.

Fourth. After these came the (v. 13) "rearguard," i. e., rear guard, consisting of the rest of the men of Israel marching in silence around the city. No sign of triumph was to be raised, no words of rejoicing over the foe, nor of conscious strength. But in solemn, reverent silence, as if God alone was speaking to them, in meditation and silent prayer they were to move around the city.

For Six Successive Days.—V. 14. This was trying to their faith, and may have seemed to some to be a hopeless waste of time. Some one of the seven days must have been a Sabbath, and the action a breaking of the Sabbath; but it was a solemn, religious service, and no more broke the Sabbath than does the marching of the Salvation Army to draw men to their meetings.

The Seventh Day.—Vs. 15, 16, 20. On this day the circuit was made seven times in succession. At the seventh time, while the men were still somewhere around the city walls, but probably not wholly surrounding the city, the signal was given as announced (v. 5) by a long blast of the trumpets, different from the marching music, and all the men (v. 20) "shouted with a great shout."

The orientals take a peculiar delight in noise. "When our people are in dead earnest, they are generally silent; but the more in earnest an oriental is, the louder he shouts. Even Arab boatmen, when in great danger, and every man is doing his utmost in struggling with the waves, will waste a lot of strength and breath in shouting."—Hon. Selah Merrill.

## Practical Points.

The capture of Jericho illustrates the means by which the victory can be gained.

So entrenched in our hearts, the evil passions, selfishness, and all the works of the flesh described in Gal. 5:19-21, form a Jericho to be conquered for the kingdom of Christ with its benedictions and commandments.

Here is the greatest and most glorious conquest ever presented to man, under the greatest leader, with the greatest rewards, calling forth the best qualities, issuing in the best blessings to man.

## A MATTER OF TRAINING.

Briton and Scot Have Bootless Argument About Boyhand Dishes.

Two men had just come from the dining room of one of the downtown hotels, says the Kansas City Star. Sitting down and lighting a pair of black cigars, each was prepared to convince himself at least that the other didn't know much about good things to eat.

"Well," said the one with the florid countenance, blowing a cloud of smoke toward his right eye, "I've eaten in pretty nearly every good hotel in this country, but I've never found anything to compare with the grub my mother used to set us back home."

It was evident from the man's accent that "back home" was somewhere in England.

"Yes," said the other man, who had mutton chop whiskers and tousled gray hair, "and the chances are the grub your mother pleased you with wouldn't go at all with me."

"I guess you never sat down to a dinner of Macleesfield bacon, Cheshire cheese and a treacle pudding to put on top. You know the forest fed bacon of Macleesfield is famous the world over."

"But what of that? I wouldn't give a dish of haggis like my aunt in Glasgow used to make for all the bacon in Chester—and the cheese and Cheshire cats thrown in."

"But, man, you have never tasted the real thing, and—"

"And the scones my aunt could bake would melt—"

"Oh, forget it," said the Englishman, throwing away his half-smoked cigar, viciously, missing the mark two feet. "Come on, Scotty, let's see if we can agree on what's good to drink."

## Fighting for Mud.

Mud seems to be the latest commodity which has been cornered. The monopolist is the well-known Bohemian watering place Franzenbad, whose wonderful healing mud baths are famous throughout the world. The news of Franzenbad's business enterprise has just become known in the course of a lawsuit at Eger between the Saxon government and the municipality of Franzenbad.

Saxony has a watering place also with mud baths, Bad Elster. Some time ago Bad Elster entered into negotiations to buy a large area of ground containing mineral mud deposits near Franzenbad.

When the Bohemian town heard what was going on they promptly decided to head off their Saxon rivals and stepped in and bought up the land themselves. The Saxons were greatly aggrieved and carried the matter into the Bohemian courts, which decided against them.

During the trial it was stated that although Franzenbad already possessed an inexhaustible supply of this precious mud the town had spent more than a million crowns in buying up all the mud lands in the surrounding country in order to secure exclusive possession for all time of this valuable healing remedy.

## Three Dentists Needed.

A bright young woman who attends the horse shows remarked that she believed many horses indicated suffering from diseased teeth by restlessness and other forms of "bad manner." On giving the subject consideration one is led to the conviction that this is not only true, but that there is also room for much improvement in veterinary dentistry.

About the only treatment prescribed by the ordinary veterinarian and sometimes practiced by the coachman or groom, is "floating" or filing the teeth which become worn down on one side and leave the higher side sharp and sometimes jagged. But we never hear anything about filling the teeth, or otherwise treating them, especially if they or the gums be ulcerated, beyond pulling them out. As the young woman referred to also remarked, "What excruciating pain it must be to have a cold steel bit put on a sensitive tooth, possibly on a nerve exposed!"

There are many reasons for a horse's misbehavior, adds the Rider and Driver, aside from his "bad temper."

## Serious Young English Woman.

Mrs. Gladstone, wife of the home secretary of England, was brought up in the opposite political camp, for she was Miss Dorothy Paget, daughter of Sir Richard Paget, for many years a conservative member for Somerset. Her marriage to the youngest son of the great liberal statesman took place nearly six years ago. Though she has given no notable entertainments, this bright, pretty woman often receives the more serious—one might almost say learned—members of the liberal party, and also those who share her husband's devotion to the royal and ancient game of golf. She is thoroughly well read, takes an interest in politics and to a certain extent shares in Mr. Gladstone's love of outdoor life. But it was music that drew them together in the first place. She is very musical and he is specially fond of port singing. And while singing together they mutually fell in love.

## The Whole Thing.

"It's called a 'loving cup,' you say? My! what a big cup it is! What's it for?"

"The rum punch and things like that."

"But why is it called a 'loving cup'?"

"Because it's for people loving rum punch and things like that."

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## Which Department Will You Enter?

THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade (fractions and compound numbers), Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management. "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 2 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

CHOICE OF STUDIES is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 1 year or 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, 2, 3 and 4 year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, 4 years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, 2 and 4-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Read Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

## Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expands on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The incidental fee for most students is \$5.00 a term (\$4.00 in lower Model Schools, \$6.00 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses).

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

FALL—14 weeks, \$29.50,—in one payment, \$29.00. Installment plan: first day \$21.05, including \$1.00 deposit, middle of term \$9.45.

WINTER—12 weeks, \$29.00,—in one payment \$28.50. Installment plan: first day \$21.00 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$9.00.

REFUNDING—Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced.

On board, in full except that no allowance is made for any fraction of a week.

On room, all but fifty cents, but no allowance for any fraction of a month.

On incidental fee, a certificate allowing the student to apply the amount advanced for term bids when he returns provided it is within four terms, but making no allowance for any fraction of a month.

IT PAYS TO STAY—When you have made your journey and are well started in school it pays to stay as long as possible.

THE FIRST DAY of the fall term is September 11, 1907.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

**WILL C. GAMBLE,**  
BEREA, KENTUCKY

## That Premium Knife

takes the eye of the men and boys who see it. The mountain people like a good thing when they see it, and to get a 75 cent knife with two blades of razor steel and a dollar paper that's worth more to the mountain people than any other dollar paper in the world—

The Knife and The Citizen for One Dollar!

That brings in subscriptions all the time. See full premium list on page 7.







# RATES FAVOR TRUST

STEAMER TARIFFS ON OILS TO AFRICA NOT UNIFORM.

## CONTRACT IS PRODUCED

Ida Tarbell's Brother Tells of His Troubles with Standard—Hearing of Missouri Ouster Suit Set.

New York.—An omnibus contract, whereby the Standard Oil company obtains from every steamship company operating between New York and all ports in Africa, a rate for the shipment of lubricating oil that is about one-half what its competitor, the New York Lubricating company, pays, was produced Friday in the hearing of the federal suit against the alleged oil combine.

This contract was placed in evidence and Philip Harrison, a manager of the New York Lubricating Oil company, declared that his company was forced to pay double the Standard rate, notwithstanding his protest to the steamship companies.

Mr. Harrison said that by reason of the freight discrimination the Standard could place its products in Africa at less than the cost price of the oil of its own company, and that to maintain African trade the New York Lubricating Oil company was forced to purchase from the Standard the cheaper grade of oils which it sold to its customers.

The witness declared that he wrote a letter to the steamship agents demanding equitable rates for the company, but no change was made.

W. W. Tarbell, of Philadelphia, treasurer of the Pure Oil company and of the United States Pipe Line company, related the difficulties his company had encountered in competition with the Standard. Mr. Tarbell stated that the business of the Pure Oil company was placed in districts selected with a view to avoiding business relations with certain railroads whose rate discriminations, he said, were more favored by the company than the opposition of the Standard in open competition.

Mr. Tarbell is a brother of Miss Ida Tarbell, who has written much about the Standard Oil company and John D. Rockefeller.

Jefferson City, Mo.—It was announced late Friday that the Standard Oil company under suit has been set for hearing before the supreme court on June 23. The case is to be argued on the report of the special commission which is alleged to have found an illegal combination of the Standard Oil company, the Waters-Pierce company, and the exception filed by the companies to the report.

## "LITTLE BLACK BOOK" PROBE.

Minneapolis Lumbermen Accused of Scheme to Badger Firms.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Several Minneapolis and Chicago firms engaged in the mail-order business of cash, down and blind expect to fasten on Minneapolis lumbermen the blame of publishing and distributing the "Little Black Book." They hope to show the connection of these men with the lumbermen's association. The investigation was begun before the federal grand jury in Minneapolis Tuesday.

These firms contend that the distribution of the "Little Black Book" was part of the scheme in a conspiracy to defraud by the use of the mails. The fraud, they say, consisted in the instructions in the book, that the recipient carry on a correspondence with certain listed firms, causing annoyance and cost, but transacting no business with them. Fifty witnesses from Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Iowa have been subpoenaed to appear before the grand jury.

## UNITE TO FIGHT LOW FARES.

Railroads of Northwest Begin Action for Permanent Injunction.

St. Paul, Minn.—All leading railroads having lines in South Dakota Thursday afternoon commenced a united action in the United States court, this city, for a permanent injunction preventing the state board of railroad commissioners from putting into effect October 15 an order reducing passenger rates in the state from three to two and one-half cents a mile. The commission was temporarily restrained from putting the new rate into effect pending a hearing from Judge Carlund October 23 on the application for a permanent injunction.

## Young Women Quit Germany.

Hamburg.—Several hundreds of young German women left Hamburg Thursday on board the steamer Piedmont, bound for German Southwest Africa, where they will take positions with the families of the German settlers and government officials.

## Whole County in Meat Strike.

Augusta, Me.—Nearly 1,200 of the people of Kennebec county are in open revolt against the high prices demanded for meat and have pledged themselves to abstain from all meat for ten days.

## Army Lieutenant Blown to Pieces.

San Antonio, Tex.—Owen V. Auden, recently appointed to a lieutenant in the United States army, was blown to atoms Friday while handling a bottle of nitro-glycerine. The house was wrecked.

# OIL JUGGLED BY TRUST

PRICES CHARGED BY GALENA COMPANY NOT UNIFORM.

Refund Over Maximum—Pennsylvania Road Bought Lubricating Oil at Less Than Cost.

New York.—That the Galena Signal Oil company, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil company, controls 97 per cent. of the lubricating oil business with the railroads of the United States and that the prices for its products are not uniform with all railroads was written in the record of Thursday's hearing of the federal suit against the so-called oil trust.

C. C. Steinbrenner, an accountant for the Galena company, told in detail how contracts were made with railroads whereby they were guaranteed a maximum cost for the lubrication of the road, based on mileage for engines and cars, and when the maximum cost was found at the end of certain periods to fall short of the standard invoice which all railroads paid when they received the oil, the Galena company made a refund of the difference.

From statements compiled from the Galena company books, Mr. Kellogg was able to show that in some cases the amount of the refund was nearly 50 per cent. of the invoice price. Mr. Steinbrenner testified that the lubricating oil furnished to the Pennsylvania railway was sold at a loss.

One of the railroads that the Galena company did not supply with oil, Mr. Steinbrenner said, was the Tidewater railway, owned by Henry H. Rogers, vice president of the Standard Oil company. The witness said the Galena company had tried to obtain the contract with the Tidewater railway, but failed. Mr. Kellogg suggested that perhaps Mr. Rogers thought he could get better oil elsewhere.

## TAFT RECEIVED BY MIKADO.

Private Audience Followed by Lunch with Japan's Ruler.

Tokyo.—William H. Taft, American secretary of war, officially made farewell to Japan at 6:15 Wednesday evening and left the brilliantly decorated Shimbashi railroad station for Kobe amid the firing of an artillery salute and a great display of fireworks.

At noon Mr. and Mrs. Taft, accompanied only by Brig. Gen. Edwards, chief of the bureau of insular affairs, and Frederick W. Carpenter, Mr. Taft's private secretary, drove in an imperial carriage, escorted by a troop of cavalry, to the emperor's palace. With all the ceremony surrounding a royal reception.

Entering the audience room, accompanied by Gen. Edwards, Mr. Taft was greeted pleasantly by his majesty, who invited the secretary to accompany him to an adjoining room, where they conferred in private, with the aid of an interpreter, for ten minutes, after which they returned to the audience room.

While the private audience was in progress Mrs. Taft was received by the empress. Both their majesties showed great cordiality in their reception of the American visitors. After the audience Mr. and Mrs. Taft called on the crown prince, Yoshihito Haraononji, and upon Prince Fushimi, the emperor's cousin, and then returned to the palace. On their arrival there they were ushered into the banquet room, where a luncheon was served, and emperor and empress sitting on one side of the table with Mr. and Mrs. Taft opposite them.

## SUES PLATT FOR DIVORCE.

Miss Catherine Wood Takes New Tack in Her Litigation.

New York.—Mae Catherine Wood, the former government clerk who has been suing United States Senator Thomas C. Platt for several years, Monday brought action in the supreme court for absolute divorce from the senator, alleging that she had been married to him in the Fifth Avenue hotel, New York, in 1901.

J. D. Lee, representing the plaintiff, announced the action as "Platt against Platt," and he said the motion was for the purpose of framing an issue. He said he wanted the details to become generally known.

John B. Stanchfield, who appeared for Senator Platt, asked that the matter be heard in private by a referee. He said Senator Platt was never married to Miss Wood, and therefore there was no ground for divorce. Justice Seabury reserved decision.

## Has Killed Fourteen Men.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—D. D. Edwards, on trial for the murder of Sam Brook, a negro, made a startling statement under cross-examination Thursday. He was asked by the attorney general if he had killed any one previous to the killing of Brooks. "I have shot and probably killed 14 men in my time," said Edwards.

He said that a majority of the killings occurred in the Kentucky mountains and during the labor strike in Chicago.

## Yacht Cruise Around World.

New York.—Fifteen friends of Robert M. Thompson, financier, retired naval officer and lawyer, are to be his guests on one of the most remarkable yacht cruises on record. The yacht upon which they will voyage around the world is the 8,000 ton steamer Mincola. The journey will occupy nine months and the estimated expense of the entertainment is half a million dollars. Among those invited by Col. Thompson to be his guests are Lord Brassey and Admiral Sir Charles Beyerford.

# THE SECRETARY OF PEACE.



## SENATOR BORAH NOT GUILTY

ACQUITTED OF CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD GOVERNMENT.

Boise Greets Verdict with Cheers, Bells Are Rung and Band Plays "Hail to the Chief."

Boise, Idaho.—United States Senator William E. Borah was acquitted Wednesday night of the charge of conspiracy to defraud the government out of valuable Idaho timber lands.

The case was submitted without argument on the part of the defense and the jury was out just long enough to take one ballot. The verdict was greeted by cheers and applause which the court officers made no effort to restrain. This demonstration in the courtroom served only as a beginning. As soon as the news reached the outside bells were rung and the fire department made a spectacular run through the principal streets, stopping eventually at the Idaho hotel, to which Senator Borah, surrounded by several hundred of his fellow citizens, was escorted.

A brass band appeared as if by magic, as the senator reached the hotel steps, and played "Hail to the Chief."

The streets about the hotel were blocked by a cheering throng, whose shouts mingled the shriek of the fire engine whistles and clanging of trolley car bells.

Senator Borah thanked the people for their demonstration and for the confidence they had reposed in him throughout the trial.

"I have felt the humiliation deeply," he continued, "especially because of the manner in which the name of my dear friend, Frank Steinberger, has been brought into the case. I am glad to say I was his friend—the friend of a man who gave up his life for his state and his country. Political capital has been or tried to be made out of my indictment, but I am glad to say some of my staunchest friends during this trial have come from the other side. The only reason I was indicted appears to have been that I was the friend of Frank Steinberger." The demonstration over the acquittal continued until late in the night, with street parades, band concerts, fireworks and general celebration.

## TRAMP DID NOT BURN BOY.

Story Told by Mrs. Hathaway of Oquawka Is Proved False.

Burlington, Ia.—It is now believed that the story told by Mrs. John Hathaway Wednesday that a tramp tied her son to a fence post and burned him to death because she had refused to give the tramp food is untrue. The Hathaways live near Oquawka, Ill., and the woman's story had produced intense excitement in that neighborhood.

The coroner's investigation developed that Mrs. Hathaway had left her children alone while she went to a neighbor's, and it is thought that during her absence the boy set fire to his clothing while playing with matches. The officials at Oquawka believe that Mrs. Hathaway invented the tramp story in order to placate her husband. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

## Daughters of America Adjourn.

Cleveland, O.—The annual convention of the Daughters of America closed Wednesday with the election of officers and the adoption of a resolution protesting against the indiscriminate immigration of paupers and criminals. Next year's convention will be held at Chattanooga, Tenn.

## "Hold-Up" Play Is Fatal.

Oxford, Pa.—Edward Kauffman, aged nine years, was shot and instantly killed at Nottingham, near here, Friday by his brother, Harry. The older boy recently won a revolver at the county fair. Armed with the weapon he went to meet his brother and pretending to be a highwayman, he held the little fellow up at the point of the pistol. The weapon was discharged and the bullet penetrated young Kauffman's brain. The brother was exonerated from blame at the inquest.

## TOWER WISHES TO RETIRE.

Ambassador to Germany Wants to Return Next Spring.

Berlin.—Ambassador Tower has written President Roosevelt asking that he be permitted to retire from the diplomatic service next spring. Mr. Tower's reasons are understood.



Ambassador Tower.

to be that, having been abroad for nearly 11 years, he desires again to live in his own country in order to have a home there for his sons, who are now nearly ready to go to Harvard college, and to give his personal attention to his extensive financial, mining and railroad interests.

## LICENSE ORDERED SUSPENDED.

Steamer Fred Hartweg Causes Trouble on President's Trip.

Evansville, Ind.—United States Inspector of Hulls Williams for the local port Friday afternoon received a telegram signed by President Roosevelt directing that the license for the steamer Fred Hartweg, carrying the Pittsburgh delegation in the present river trip, be immediately suspended. The telegram follows:

"Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 4.—On Board U. S. S. Mississippi—Supervisor Inspector of Vessels, Evansville, Ind.—I direct that the license of the master or whoever is responsible for the 'Fred Hartweg' during the present voyage be suspended at once for 90 days. I wish this done by telegraph, wherever the boat may be, if such procedure is possible. Col. Sears can give you the details of the misconduct, which has been of serious nature and might have at any time caused an accident to this boat as well as to other boats.—Theodore Roosevelt."

The steamer Fred Hartweg's home port is Cairo and it is inspected at Evansville.

## Theaters on Ocean Liners.

Liverpool.—It was announced Wednesday that the Cunard Steamship company had accepted the offer of Charles Frohman to give theatrical performances on the big liners by regular players, who, for the time being, may be traveling to and from the United States and England. The company is now planning specially designed halls for plays and concerts on board three of the ships of the line. Other transatlantic line companies are considering Mr. Frohman's proposition.

## Wild Trip for Ballonist.

Coshocton, O.—Caught in a gale of wind, Frank Fuhr, a Coshocton aeronaut, was driven a distance of 40 miles, 5,000 feet above the earth and landed safely ten miles north of this city at seven o'clock Thursday night. Fuhr had been showing the Coshocton airship at the Licking county fair and at 4:30 in the afternoon ascended for an exhibition flight.

## Student Falls Heir to \$20,000.

Lincoln, Neb.—Miss Katherine 'Littlenhouse, a student at Northwestern university, in Chicago, has fallen heir to an estate worth \$20,000 by the will of Col. Isaac Wing, who was rejected by her mother when a girl.

## Arrested, He Kills Himself.

Davenport, Ia.—James H. Farrand, superintendent of delivery in the Davenport post office, was arrested Friday morning, charged with opening registered mail. Soon after he committed suicide.

## Kentucky Gleanings

Most Important News Gathered from All Parts of the State.

## POOLED TOBACCO IS SOLD.

More Than a Million Pounds Changed Hands at Record Prices.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—The Stomping District Tobacco association, an organization of tobacco growers in Webster, Union, Hopkins, Crittenden and other counties of Southern Kentucky, have effected the sale of more than 1,000,000 pounds of tobacco to J. B. Ramsey, of Seheer, at prices averaging \$10.25 for leaf, \$9.25 for lugs and \$3.25 for trash.

This sale is considered one of the best made in this section in many years, and it was effected through the American Society of Equity.

The sale is further regarded as a great victory for the men who had pooled their tobacco, as the amount of money received for it was \$31,000.

A called meeting of the Society of Equity was held at Dixon, Webster county, which was attended by all those members who had been in the pool.

Speeches were made by President Ben Watson, Louis Hancock and Stokes Taylor, of Henderson county, who explained the action of the executive committee in employing William Elliott as general manager. By a unanimous vote the action of the committee in employing Elliott was endorsed.

## BLACKENED REMAINS

Of His Friend, Found in a New Coffin, Gave Denny a Shock.

Somerset, Ky.—At Science Hill, this county, T. W. Denny, a well-known furniture dealer and undertaker, was so shocked by a practical joke played on him by Luther Ashley and others that it was several hours before he recovered, and although his hair was perfectly black, it is now sprinkled with gray.

Denny, with Ashley and several others, was engaged in unloading a car of furniture and coffins, when the former went to the store for a few minutes. In his absence the friends of Ashley blackened his hands and face and placed him in one of the coffins that Denny was soon to open for inspection. On his return Denny proceeded to open the coffin. When his eyes met the sight within he took to his heels. He was so unnerved that he refused to take hold of the coffin until Ashley was lifted out by his friends.

## Woman Arrested.

Lexington, Ky.—Mrs. Julia Gentry was arrested here on a bench warrant from the Franklin circuit court, charged with subornation of witnesses in the Powers case. Bond was fixed at \$1,000, which the prisoner was unable to furnish at once, and she will probably be taken to Frankfort and committed to jail to await the examining trial. Mrs. Gentry is highly connected, and her arrest on the charge named has caused a decided sensation.

## Flee Suit For \$20,000.

Lexington, Ky.—Attorney Wallace Muir, democratic nominee for city attorney, has filed a suit for \$20,000 against S. J. Roberts, of this city, formerly of Canton, O., on the grounds that he was damaged by a statement made by Stanley Milward, which was published in Roberts' paper. Mr. Muir also brought suit against Stanley Milward to recover \$10,000.

## For Killing a Burglar.

Louisville, Ky.—Rector Johnas was held to the grand jury by Judge Lincoln on the charge of manslaughter in killing William Sullivan on the night of September 7. Johnas and his brother, Robert Johnas, surprised three men who had broken into the Johnas establishment in Highland Park, and during the fight which followed Sullivan was shot dead.

## Gets No Damages.

Frankfort, Ky.—The case of Emma Myers vs. Thomas Dunn, from Kenton, was affirmed, and she gets no damages from Dunn, whom she charged with unlawfully arresting her and committing assault and battery. The proof was that Dunn kept her from leaving the courtroom while she was under arrest.

## Must Return Bonds.

Frankfort, Ky.—The case of Kate Puff vs. Andrew Puff, from Newport, was affirmed by the court of appeals, which means that Mrs. Puff, a daughter-in-law of Andrew Puff, must give back \$1,500 in bonds which she turned over to her to keep for him.

## Horo of Civil War Expires.

Lexington, Ky.—Answering his last roll call, Frank Dillon, 79, member of the 400 who charged in the famous battle of Ballaklava, was mustered out here. Mr. Dillon is survived by a widow and three daughters, who live in Covington.

## Another County Goes Dry.

Owensboro, Ky.—Another county in Kentucky has gone dry. The temperance forces were victorious by a majority of 1,055. The total vote cast was 1,905. At Calhoun, school children paraded the streets and sang songs.

## Merchant Falls.

Louisville, Ky.—Joseph H. Haner, a merchant of Franklin, Ky., filed a petition in bankruptcy in the federal court. His liabilities were placed at \$3,232.13 and his assets at \$2,930, of which exemption was claimed for \$1,930.

## POWERS AND OTHERS INDICTED.

Jury Returns Charge of Perjury in Testimony Regarding Youtsey.

Frankfort, Ky.—The Franklin county grand jury returned into court an indictment charging Caleb Powers, now being held in the Goebel assassination case, and others with conspiring together with intent to procure others to swear falsely as witnesses in the Scott circuit court, their testimony to show that Henry Youtsey, of Newport, now in state prison on conviction of complicity with the Goebel case, has admitted that he fired the shot which killed the democratic party leader in January, 1900.

The others indicted with Powers are Howard M. Benton, of Newport, a lawyer; Jennie Gentry, alias Julia Sars, of Lexington, and Dave Cushing, said to be of Kenton county.

Henry Youtsey at the state penitentiary denied any knowledge of the matter out of which grew the indictment against Caleb Powers.

He said that he had never told a different story from that told on the witness stand.

## SHIPMENT OF LIQUOR

Into Local Option Counties Permitted By Interstate Commerce Act.

Frankfort, Ky.—The court of appeals passed on a case having important bearing on the local option districts of Kentucky. The C. N. O. & T. P. railway was indicted and fined \$60 for having shipped beer from Cincinnati into Boyle county, which is a local option district. The railroad appealed, and the court of appeals says that such a shipment is interstate commerce and that the Kentucky local option statute does not apply to interstate shipments.

The court says further that even if the beer first was taken from Covington to Cincinnati before it was shipped it is still legitimate interstate commerce, and that it makes no difference if the common carrier knows or does not know the beer was made in Kentucky and sent to Cincinnati before being billed to Boyle county.

## Kicked Out of the Booth.

Lexington, Ky.—Dr. J. D. Kiser, republican challenger for the Barr street precinct, was arrested on the charge of assaulting Sam Smith, a negro, who registered. It is said that the negro had been "fixed" to register as a republican, but under the rigid examination of the democratic officials became mixed and Dr. Kiser struck the negro in the face and kicked him out of the booth when an altercation followed. Dr. Kiser was arrested, but released on bail.

## Hammer's Head Saved His Life.

Paduach, Ky.—A common hammer's head saved the life of Moses Butler, a farmer. He had leaped ground to Pur-year Owens, who raised potatoes on it. The two quarreled over hoeing the patch. Owens pulled a gun and shot three times. One ball went directly toward Butler's heart, but struck a hammer he held in his hand and glanced into his arm, shattering the bone. A second shot took effect in his leg. Owens escaped.

## Was a Terror to Moonshiners.

London, Ky.—Deputy United States Marshal P. C. Thompson, of East Bernstadt, near here, died of typhoid fever. He was the youngest deputy marshal in the state, being only 25 years old. He was a fearless officer and a terror to the moonshiners in this section. He was a son of former Deputy Marshal George S. Thompson, and before his appointment had accompanied his father on raids ever since he was 12 years old.

## McCreary Not a Candidate.

Richmond, Ky.—Senator James B. McCreary said that he was "thankful to editors of newspapers and to many friends and to members of confederate camps for their kind and complimentary references to him as a democrat who should be a candidate for vice president on the next national democratic ticket." He also said he is not a candidate and will not be a candidate for vice president.

## Siamese Twins.

Covington, Ky.—Twins, bound together in a manner similar to the Siamese twins of a few years ago, were born to Mr. and Mrs. John Rymarkie wies, but came into the world dead. The cartilage binding them together grew to the hip of each. Both were females.

## Grass Is Getting Short.

Lexington, Ky.—The Fayette County Dairyman's association, called here "The Milk Trust," has advanced sweet milk from 28 to 39 cents a gallon and creamery butter from 30 to 35 cents a pound. The reason assigned is that grass is getting short.

## Doomed to the Gallows.

Frankfort, Ky.—Clarence Sturgeon, who killed three men at the homecoming celebration at Louisville last year, must swing Friday, November 15, as the court of appeals has confirmed his death sentence. This announcement was made by Gov. Beckham.

## Farmers' Wife Lost.

Harrodsburg, Ky.—Mrs. John W. Wickerson, wife of a farmer, left a neighbor's house at night to go home and nothing has since been seen or heard of her. Searching parties were out, but found no trace.



